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Column One
By
David Courtney

Allies Suggest Egyptian Boycott Cease-Fire Line Grows Critical, Labour Leaving

WHATEVER may be the final result of the British elections, one very interesting, and, perhaps, public opinion trend has been clarified as a result of the campaigns of the two main contending Parties. Right up to the last minute the emphasis, among both Labour and Tory candidates and in the literature put out by Transport House and the Conservative Central Office, has been on world peace. Rearmament has not been the issue some people expected it would be. Bevan found plenty of support for his anxieties about the effect of rearmament on the country's social economy, but the Tories more cautious in the country than in the Commons, were oddly hesitant on this problem and confined themselves to cautions of Bevan as the bold hoggy-man with the terrifying visage of a near-Communist. The Tories like big-men. In 1945 it was Harold Laski.

ALMOST as soon as the campaign began, the Party managers realized that the British public was in no mood for any kind of warmongering. The Conservative Central Office had begun by thinking that the people, conscious of the critical international situation, would be inclined to make their choice at the polls very largely on their judgment whether Mr. Churchill or Mr. Attlee would be the better man to conduct the country's affairs in case of war. The Central Office soon discovered its mistake. Within a few days it became clear that what the people were asking themselves was whether Mr. Churchill or Mr. Attlee was more likely to keep the peace. The last thing in the world they wanted was a war leader, for the simple reason that the last thing in the world they want is war. Tory and Labour Party candidates alike have therefore been compelled to face the electorate as determined workers for peace, not as potential victors in a potential war.

THIS is being written before any indication of the election results is available; but whether Mr. Churchill or Mr. Attlee goes to 10 Downing Street, the British people have succeeded in extracting a pretty definite assurance that their Government of the next few years will keep out of war as long as there is any earthly chance of doing so. They have made it clear that if Mr. Attlee blundered in Persia, it would have been a worse blunder to call in the soldiers; and even in the tedious matter of Egypt, whilst thoroughly approving the firm stand taken in the Canal Zone, they have indicated that they want no unnecessary military spectacle and not even a repetition of the war-time "Abdin incident," which was a characteristic two-gun Tory gesture and which contributed far more to anti-British sentiment among the Egyptians than any act of the subsequent Labour Government. As for war with Russia the election campaign has shown that Mr. Stalin will have to give the British people a very clear word before they will be ready to take up arms and march into battle.

ALL this is very much to the good. The British, like their neighbours across the Channel, are unwilling to be worked up into a hysteria of fright. The imperial pride which Mr. Churchill once thought could be exploited to the disadvantage of the Labour Party has been succeeded, in the minds of the majority, by the healthier social pride which is largely, if not wholly, due to the social policy followed by Mr. Attlee's Government since 1945. The Conservative election campaign was compelled to take note of the change; and any Government of the future must bear that change in mind as well as the public's urgent and positive desire for measures that will contribute to peace as well as measures that will contribute to victory should Britain be compelled to defend itself against an enemy. It has no wish to create an enemy.

PANMUNJOM, Thursday. — With Korean truce talks fully resumed today, U.N. negotiators this afternoon proposed a cease-fire line which is roughly based on the present battle front, but would exchange some 200 square miles of U.N.-held territory in north eastern Korea for an equal amount of Communist-held territory in the west.

Before the talks were suspended on August 23, the two sides had been unable to find a compromise on the Communist demand that the cease-fire line be based on the 38th Parallel as against the U.N. contention that it should follow the actual battle front, some 50 kms. north of the Parallel.

The proposal that the cease-fire line be discussed was this morning by the U.N. Chief Delegate, Admiral Joy. His Communist opposite, General Nam Il, immediately suggested it be turned over to a subcommittee.

At the afternoon meeting of the subcommittee the U.N. representative, Major-General Hodge, pointed out that while the talks were in recess, the Allies had advanced many miles northward. He then detailed the new U.N. proposal for the cease-fire line, accompanied by detailed maps.

Buffer Zone
The Communists listened to the proposal and moved to adjourn the meeting till tomorrow.

According to a U.N. spokesman after the meeting, the Allies proposed a buffer zone, beginning about 10 miles south of the 38th Parallel on the west coast, giving the U.N. a large slice of hill territory held by the Communists but unoccupied by the U.N. since last winter. Then swing up over the Parallel to a point four miles above Kaesong, putting the former U.N. front line into U.N. territory. It would then move eastwards with only slight changes in the present battle front, cutting four miles south of Pyongyang at the apex of the old Communist front triangle.

Passing six-and-a-half miles south of Kumgang (a withdrawal of about four miles for U.N. troops), it would enter the mountainous interior north of Imjin, to a point 15 miles north of the Hwachon River, crossing over ridges where Marines and North Koreans met in bloody combat last month. It would then hit the east coast about 35 miles north of the 38th Parallel, forcing a U.N. withdrawal of about 12 miles.

The same spokesman stressed that the impression after today's meeting was that the Communists were anxious to start with a clean slate and "let bygones be bygones."

In some circles there was considerable optimism that the Communists may abandon their previous insistence on a buffer zone based on the 38th Parallel.

It is this hoped to circumvent the expected Arab refusal to cooperate with Israel.

The only other unofficial disclosure today concerns a rumoured Turkish request that the Middle Eastern Supreme Commander should be an American. This clashes so directly with British wishes that it is likely to form one of Mr. Churchill's first preoccupations if he takes office and will certainly figure prominently on the agenda of the talks in Washington between him and President Truman which are confidently forecast here for the near future.

Advices Caution
One of Mr. Morrison's latest official actions was a request to Washington that the appointment of a British Supreme Commander with headquarters in Cyprus should be quickly announced. The State Department seems to have felt that this had better wait until after the British elections.

There has been some exchange of correspondence between Mr. Acheson and Mr. Morrison on the subject of Egypt and there the U.S. attitude is described as one of caution.

No doubt similar advice will be tendered to Mr. Morrison's successor.

Lie Hopeful
On Cease-Fire

PARIS, Thursday (AP). — The U.N. Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, said today that he was hopeful that there might be a cease-fire agreement in Korea before the U.N. Assembly meets here in two weeks time.

"Sometimes a solution can happen very quickly," he said, answering a question at a news conference as to whether he was optimistic about the latest developments adding, that even if there was no complete agreement by the time U.N. met, he hoped there would be at least one by the end of November.

Asked whether he had any comment on a New York newspaper's report that Soviet diplomats had been scolding out American officials about a possible personal appearance of Stalin at the Assembly, Lie in reply said: "I would certainly be happy to welcome Marshal Stalin if he came to Paris. After all, he would automatically be the Chief Delegate of his country."

Mr. Lie told a press conference that next month's sixth session of the U.N. Assembly would be a significant period in its life. It may turn out to be the most important since the U.N. was established.

DUNDEE, Thursday (Reuters). — Mr. John Strachey, Minister of War, said last night he thought the latest Korean news meant that the North Koreans and Chinese "really mean an armistice" and that there would be an end to the war there.

It would be the first step back towards peace and sanity, he told an election meeting here.

Acheson Leaves For U.N. Meeting In Paris
WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, left for Paris today in order to attend a U.N. "showdown meeting" with the Russians on Korea, atomic energy and other critical problems threatening world peace.

Acheson, who will be gone for six weeks, would not discuss any world problems on his departure.

Sir James Robertson, Civil Secretary to the Sudanese Government, told Parliament that the Egyptian Government's action was invalid and that the British Governor-General would continue to administer the Sudan and press on with the institution of full self-government "in accordance with the will of the people."

Sir James was speaking on behalf of Governor General, Sir Robert Howe, at today's opening session of the Sudan Legislative Assembly (Lower House).

The Legislative Assembly also had before it a resolution tabled by four tribal chiefs and two other members of the Assembly deploring the Egyptian Government's failure to consult the Sudanese before seeking to impose Egyptian sovereignty on the country.

Eban Charges Syrians at U.N.
UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — Israel's chief delegate to the U.N., Mr. Abba Eban, today drew the attention of Security Council members to the latest report by General Riley, U.N. Chief of Staff, concerning tension in the Huleh area.

In a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council, for circulation amongst the members of the Council, Mr. Eban pointed out that the report had made it clear that "the root cause of political and military tension in the Huleh area was a deliberate aggressive design by the government of Syria to secure possession and control of territory outside its own international boundaries."

He accused the Syrians of having acted in direct violation of their obligations under the Security Council's resolution, the Armistice Agreement and the U.N. Charter. (INA, U.P.)

MUFTI BANDITS CAUGHT IN NEGEV
TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A small group of marauders, caught in the Negev recently proved to be a band of underground terrorists headed for Jordan. It is reliably learned. The group was well armed and put up stiff resistance when apprehended by security forces. It surrendered only when surrounded. The band was intercepted on its way from Gaza to the Hebron hills. The men are believed to have been recruited by the supporters of the Mufti, and aimed to cross into Jordan for a series of acts of terrorism and sabotage, in order to undermine the Jordan Government's authority. It is believed that this group is part of a larger scheme sponsored by the Mufti against Jordan.

Treasury Releases
Sterling for Israel
POST Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — Between \$5-6 million worth of sterling securities owned by Israel residents have been released for sale by the British Treasury, it was announced here tonight.

The transaction, which is without precedent, has been authorized to ease Israel's financial position. The money will be used to finance imports of industrial and raw materials.

P.C.C. Deadlocked, But Neither
Side Willing to Break Off

By Nora Beloff, Special to The POST
PARIS, Thursday. — There is no doubt that the deadlock on a negotiated Palestine settlement is absolute. The P.C.C. met the Arabs yesterday and will meet the Israelis tomorrow.

A settlement is no nearer than when the Conference started and future prospects are nil. Neither side, however, wants the responsibility for breaking off these talks, and neither is therefore likely to refuse invitations to attend further meetings.

Both sides concede that these talks serve no further purpose, except to give them good conduct marks for the forthcoming U.N. Assembly. Even after hearing further details of the five-point peace proposal, the chief Egyptian delegate maintained his view that they were unacceptable.

The Israelis will stick to their original contention that a preliminary pledge to abstain from hostilities should be a condition for further talks. They believe that Arab hostility cannot be bought off by concessions, and that the Arabs do not really want material concessions, since they rely on international tension to reconcile their own populations to their wretched lot.

It may well be that the Israelis feel they can be firm since after its recent experiences the West appears to be moving towards their viewpoint. They also believe they are an important enough link in the Western ring to be sure the West will not allow them to be economically strangled by hostile neighbours. As for physical destruction, the Palestine war has left them convinced that they can handle military troubles, if any, by themselves.

Matters which actively and directly concern Israel, and which appear under the general heading "Palestine Questions," at the 24th item on the Assembly's agenda, including, of course, the reports of the Palestine Conciliation Commission and of the U.N. Relief and Works Organization.

It is thought possible that as a result of decisions which may be taken at tomorrow's meeting of the P.C.C. in Paris, the report of that body to the General Assembly may be more hopeful than indications up to the present have given cause to expect.

Apart from the "Palestine Question," it is understood that Israel may again, as it did last year, play a prominent part in certain decisions of wider world interest, although the manner and extent of Israel's contribution will, in the nature of things, be determined in considerable measure by the general trend of the proceedings as well as by the development in world events during the coming weeks.

SHARETT REPORTS TO CABINET
At its extraordinary session yesterday, the Cabinet heard a report by Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett on his visit to the U.S. and current political matters. It was announced in Jerusalem. The survey touched on the progress of the United Jewish Appeal campaign and the Independence Bond Drive, the use of the American grant-in-aid funds, other financial problems in relation to the U.S., the progress of the Palestine Conciliation Commission conference in Paris, and issues on the agenda of the convention of Jewish organizations which is meeting in New York to deal with payments from Germany.

Co-L Index
Up 9 Points
TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Central Bureau of Statistics is tomorrow expected to announce a nine point rise in the Cost-of-Living Index in September. Following the announcement, the Histadrut Trade Union, department and the Manufacturers' Association will sign a quarterly agreement for cost-of-living allowances, which are estimated to amount to about 11.3.

ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL DIVIDENDS
LONDON, Thursday (U.P.). — The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company announced today, without comment, an interim dividend on ordinary shares of five per cent, less tax. This is the same as before. On the Stock Exchange the shares jumped by 1-3/4 to 11-10/16d.

RESIGNATION REJECTED
The Syrian President, Hafez el-Assad, informed the resigning Premier, Hassan el-Hakim, yesterday morning that he was unable to accept his resignation, ANA reports from Damascus.

Record Turnout Seen In British Election

SERIOUS, SOBER CAMPAIGN Little Changes
In Early Returns

By George Lichtheim, POST Correspondent
LONDON, Thursday. — Polling in the general election today was heavy, although a number of politically homeless Liberals may have paradoxically stayed within their four walls. But for this uncertainty the result could be predicted with fair accuracy.

Millions of potential voters received a final sendoff from their respective political leaders and party organs. Like the whole election campaign, these last-minute appeals were couched in grave and sober style.

There has been little surface excitement in this election and the most marked feature of the campaign was the total lack of colour. In three weeks of strolling through London this correspondent saw not a single banner, very few posters and precisely two loud-speaker vans.

Meetings have been well attended but quiet with very little rowdiness. When Mosleyites disturbed one of Mr. Attlee's meetings it was front-page news for a week, and the enterprise of some Labourites in upsetting a Conservative loudspeaker van in a provincial town is still commented on indignantly as a shocking outrage.

Canvassing on the doorsteps has been extremely thorough but also extremely polite and while nearly all voters have been interviewed by party workers and Gallup pollsters few have had handbills thrust upon them.

This morning with the sun shining through the fog London was marvelously quiet and what electioneering there was had completely stopped.

Beneath all this calm the public has been intensely serious, and both sides expect to increase their poll, with Labour hoping for 14 million votes but conceding the improbability of victory even if the popular vote goes up.

It has been a strange campaign. Only about half of the 625 district results may be expected during the night. In most of the rest, comprising mainly rural areas, counting will not begin till the morning. In four Scottish constituencies, in the remote north, the result will not be announced till the end of the week. In Conservative Ulster, four Ulster Unionists (Conservative) have already been returned unopposed.

While the contest was on the whole fairly quiet, a last-minute note of bitterness crept in when Conservative headquarters accused Labour of putting out leaflets saying "a cross for the Tories means a cross in the grave yards," and "Will your boy die in Persia? The Tory policy will menace peace."

A slight sensation was caused by the announcement that a writ had been issued on behalf of Mr. Winston Churchill alleging libel on the front page of today's pro-Labour "Daily Mirror." (A cartoon and article suggested war-mongering.)

New Minister Pledges
Staunch Friendship
LONDON, Thursday (INA). — Sir Francis Evans, newly appointed British Minister to Israel, declared at a dinner given in his honour at the Anglo-Israeli Club last night, that Israel needed peace and friends. She had peace, even if it was "uneasy" peace, she had staunch friends in the U.S. and "you know the strength of the friendship of this country."

He hoped he would be counted a friend of Israel, and it would be his endeavour to do all he could to promote that friendship between the two countries.

There were no concrete proposals before the conference, and it was not even known whether such proposals, when they came, would prove to be acceptable. Dr. Goldmann said, his chieftain would have to be set up to deal with the subject.

Mr. A. Eban said that it would be a distortion of justice if Germany were not called upon to give up the property of her victims, so that the survivors might at least be taken care of. Jews everywhere should support Israel's \$1,000 million claim against Germany. If payment were spread over a number of years, Germany had the capacity to meet the claim.

The delegates expressed the opinion that Dr. Goldmann's suggestions for a representative committee appointed by this conference and instructed in general policy would readily be adopted to decide on "practical method" of solving the problem of restitution.

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MIDDLE EAST SPOTLIGHT SWINGS FROM IRAN TO SUDAN EAST AND WEST MEET IN KHARTOUM

By RICHARD RUSSELL

As we flew into our destination, the three cities which together make up the capital of the Sudan appeared below us dissected by the Nile and White Nile. The sun-baked mud buildings of Omdurman and North Khartoum stood out in contrast to the spacious green and white avenues of Khartoum. The native towns have a dull uniformity broken only by the domed tomb of the Mahdi in Omdurman.

We were efficiently shepherded through customs by courteous Sudanese officials. No British officials were on duty and it was obvious before I had been in Khartoum very long that there is a genuine policy of Sudanization.

Here, East meets West in a hundred different ways. The streets are planned with Western concepts of spaciousness. Great trees form continuous arches. Each avenue is graced with exotic flowering shrubs and trees.

The architecture combines the grace of the Orient with the utility of the West. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Gordon Memorial College, the National Bank of Egypt, and the Post Office are among many buildings in remarkably good taste and most pleasing to the eye.

Above all the Anglican Cathedral, perhaps a little strangely in this land of mosques, is one of the most impressive of buildings. There was no doubt of its Englishness yet at the same time, unmistakably, it conveys the fact that Christianity came from the East.

The native population is in the main poor, but unlike most Middle East cities, beggars are few. Nevertheless, many Su-

danes are living on a mere pittance, eating a handful of millet a day, and in these wide lovely streets it is common to see a bundle of bones and ragged sleeping on grass before palatial buildings.

Illiteracy is still a great problem and "official" scribes set their tables outside the Post Office and in the market in order to read and write for their fellow countrymen.

In the market are the usual medley of races, Arab, Negro, Jew, Egyptian and Greek. Here you can buy anything from strange luxuries to fruit to patent leather shoes, a stuffed baby crocodile or a packet of "Pepsi."

This must be one of the cleanest places in the East. There is dirt, mainly desert dust, and there are smells, but neither are overwhelming or

repulsive. Perhaps this is due to breezes which come from the two rivers, for here the Blue and White waters are mingling. Now, the Nile waters are going down. As they fall so the Sudanese wait to sow on the islands that appear at the side of streams. Thus they often manage to reap three crops from small green islands before rains from Abyssinia and Uganda cause floods to sweep down. In the mid-day sun, the distinct colorings of the Blue and White Niles are clear against the brilliant green of cultivation along the river banks. The Gardens Department pumps up thousands of gallons of water daily to water avenues and gardens of Government houses. It is a tribute to say that the Nile is the

life-blood — not only of the Sudan but of Egypt as well, and Egyptian irrigation officials vigilantly watch the gauge to ensure that no more than the agreed amount of water is taken.

There is a beautiful tree-covered promenade running from the Palace of the Governor General to the Grand Hotel, the citadel of the English. From this promenade I watched the *felukas* (native ships) becalmed along the river banks, and the *gallies* (motor boats) crossing to Omdurman and N. Khartoum. In the evening, men and boys go down to the water to bathe, against a sky-line of undesirable beauty. There is no doubt that the last half-hour of the day is breath-taking in its loveliness, and here one believes in the magic of the East.

Abadan Without the British

By ROBERT STEPHENS

ABADAN. — A BADAN now the British have gone reminds one of descriptions of England when Queen Victoria died. It is as if some momentous event had occurred which no one quite believes.

There is a vague feeling that an epoch has ended. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in its old form will no more return here than will Queen Victoria be resurrected.

To appreciate the vacuum the British have left here it is necessary to realize the size and complexity of the organization they created and directed. The A.I.O.C. reigned for 45 years over this city which it raised up on a desert island. The Company not only produced oil and managed the

world's biggest refinery, it also ran all public services, such as health, housing, education, power, even undertaking. The police were almost the only service provided by the Persian authorities.

These services were provided, at least in recent years, with an efficiency far surpassing anything elsewhere in Persia. Abadan is the only Persian city with a purified water system or modern drainage. In the past five years a vast new housing development was completed at a cost of more than £11 million. The Company's 350-bed hospital which dealt with nearly a million out-patients a year was the most efficient in the country.

The Company provided much, but not enough or at quick enough pace to prevent the misery which the impact of industrialization brings to a primitive society. The Company had provided 21,000 houses for a labour force of about 50,000 in Abadan and the oilfields, and was building at a rate of 2,000 houses yearly. But this programme was insufficient to keep pace with the great influx of labour from all over Persia attracted by high wages as the oil industry expanded rapidly after the war.

Little and Late. Many workers were forced to spend a high proportion of their wages on lodging in crowded hovels in the bazaar area of Abadan or surrounding villages. A labourer needed as much as twenty years' service with the Company before he qualified for a new house.

The unhappiness of these workers was increased by the fact that most of them were uprooted from their homes elsewhere in Persia where, although their standard of life was probably even lower, it was eased by the familiarity of their surroundings. At Abadan that supporting background is missing. A motley collection of workers from all

over the country were thrown together in a tight space in a spot in which no sane man would come unless impelled by greed, poverty or a sense of mission. Modern techniques, such as air conditioning and the planting of trees and lawns after the laborious, expensive process of washing salt from barren soil, helped to make Abadan more tolerable. But it is still a grim, ugly place. The climate is raw, without culture or soul. Set in the farthest corner of Persia's poorest province of Khuzistan, it is cut off by hundreds of miles of desert from any of the real centres of Persian life.

State within State. This isolation and the backward condition of Persia as a whole have been important factors in the chronic hostility which existed between the A.I.O.C. and the Persian State. The isolation meant that the British here and the Persians of Teheran or other big cities saw little of one another. It also meant that Persians working at Abadan gradually forgot how to live in conditions and official administration were elsewhere in Persia and compared their situations only with the privileged positions of the British at Abadan. The resentment caused by that contrast was increased among the more educated Persians by the "colonial" atmosphere of exclusiveness in which the British community lived.

Even if the British do not return, their influence, hope will last a long time. The Persian technicians and administrators now in charge of the actual working of the oil industry have nearly all been trained by the A.I.O.C. and the degree of success they achieve in keeping the industry intact depends on the momentum of the efficient organization which the British Company created and left behind it.

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CLOSING THE RING (X)

Big Three Begin Talks at Teheran

Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt left Cairo yesterday for Teheran, where they will meet Mr. Stalin.

I COULD not admire the arrangements which had been made for my reception after landing in Teheran. The British Minister met me in his car, and we drove from the airport to our Legation. As we approached the city the road was lined with Persian carriages every 20 yards, for at least three miles. It was clearly shown to any eye people that somebody of consequence was coming, and which way.

Towards the centre of Teheran the crowds were four or five deep. The people were friendly but non-committal. They pressed to within a few feet of the car. There was no kind of defence at all against two or three determined men with pistols or a bomb. As we reached the turning which led to the Legation there was a traffic block, and we remained for three or four minutes stationary amid the crowded throng of gaping Persians.

If it had been planned out beforehand to run the greatest risks, and have neither the security of quiet surprise nor an effective escort, the crowd could not have been solved more perfectly. However, nothing happened. I grinned at the crowd, and on the whole they grinned at me. In due course we arrived at the British Legation which lay within a strong cordon of British-Indian troops.

The American Security was more clever about the President. An elaborate escort of armoured cars surrounded the Presidential vehicle on its route. Actually he alighted at an unknown landing point, and went quite unguarded to the American Legation, through utterly unpredictable streets and byways.

Molotov on Security. The British Legation and its gardens lay almost adjoining the Soviet Embassy, and as the Anglo-Indian brigade entrusted with our safety was in direct contact with the still larger Russian force that guarded their own domain both soon joined and we became an isolated area with all the precautions of war. The American Legation, which was guarded by United States forces, was more than half a mile away, and this meant that either the President or Mr. Stalin and I would have to traverse the narrow streets of Teheran two or three times a day, back and forth, during the Conference.

Meanwhile Molotov, who had been in Teheran 24 hours before our arrival, produced a plot to kill one or more of the "Big Three," as we were regarded, and the idea of one or other of us continually going to and fro through the streets filled him with deep alarm.

I strongly supported Molotov in his appeals to the President to move forthwith inside the Soviet Embassy, which was three or four times as big as

the others, and stood in extensive grounds, now ringed by Soviet troops and police. We prevailed upon Mr. Roosevelt to take this good advice, and next afternoon he moved with his whole staff, including the excellent Filipino cooks from the yacht, into the Russian domain, where ample and comfortable quarters were provided for him.

Thus we were all within a circle, and could discuss the problems of the World War without any chance of annoyance. I was made very comfortable in the British Legation, and had only to walk a couple of hundred yards to reach the Soviet palace, which might be said to be for the time being the centre of the world.

I continued to be far from well, and my cold and sore throat were so vicious that for a time I could hardly speak. However, Lord Moran with sprays and ceaseless care enabled me to say what I had to say — which was a lot.

There have been many misleading accounts of the line I took, with the full agreement of the British Chiefs of Staff, at this Conference. It has become a legend in America that I strove to prevent the cross-Channel enterprise called "Overlord," and that I tried vainly to lure the Allies into some mass invasion of the Balkans, or a large-scale campaign in the Eastern Mediterranean, which would effectively kill it. Much of this nonsense has already been exposed and refuted, but it may be worth while to set forth what it was I actually sought, and what, in a very large measure, I got.

Turkey Coveted

We were all agreed, British, American and Russian, upon the first two major campaigns, involving nine-tenths of our available strength. All I had to plan was the effective use of one-tenth of our strength in the Eastern Mediterranean. The plan was to use the decisive operation and dislodge all other opportunities as wasteful diversions.

My can, however, use paleography to assign them to a definite period, if not to an exact date. When I first saw these texts in 1947, I felt sure that this writing belonged to a period before the Roman destruction of Jerusalem. The question then arises, how much earlier are the manuscripts than this famous one, known as the T. O. C.?

There is nothing against a Hellenistic date. Paleography can only show that the scrolls are earlier than the Destruction of Jerusalem and could be as early as the Hellenistic period — the second or even the third century B.C.E.

Internal evidence is an additional means of fixing the date. References in the text to "Kittites of Assyria" and "Kittites of Egypt" — obviously indicating the Seleucids and the Ptolemies — limit our range of possible dates to a time after the division of Alexander's empire among the Diadochi. Other internal evidence indicates that Palestine was then under alien rule, and that the foreign rulers were helped by Jewish collaborators, many of whom were priests. The Battle scroll (the War of the Children of Light Against the Children of Darkness) uses the same term for these collaborators as we find in the book of Daniel (11, 32). Add to this the nature of the deposit — that the books buried in the cave were already worn-out — and it is clear that the scrolls antedate the Hasmonean period.

(Excerpt from a speech before the International Congress of Orientalists, Istanbul, September 1951.)

In determining the date of the manuscripts paleographical evidence is of great importance. I am not among those who consider that the date of Hebrew paleography makes it possible to date the manuscripts precisely.

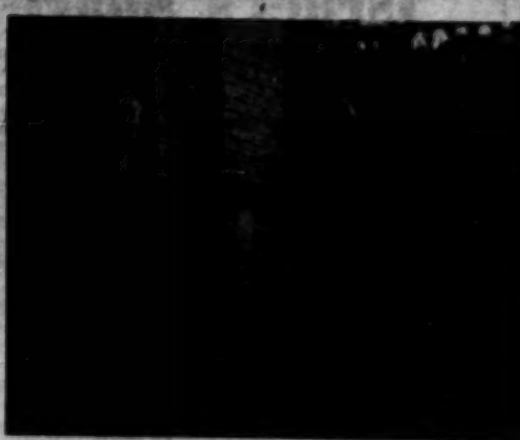
Question of Date. Some very small fragments were found in the cave and when we take this fact in conjunction with the presence of the Thanksgiving fragments (inside the Isaiah, we are forced to the conclusion that the deposit is a *Gemara*, rather than a hidden library.

On the question of date, a keen controversy still rages. For me the clue lies in the circumstances of the discovery.

Two kinds of jars were discovered in the cave. One in the form of a tall, handleless cylinder, the other in the form of a jar with handles. When I examined the two jars I acquired in Bethshalem in November, 1947, it was clear to me that the cylindrical jar was of Hellenistic period. Although we had never

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S WAR MEMOIRS

Big Three Begin Talks at Teheran



Mr. Churchill, wearing a Persian cap, is shown leaving his quarters in Teheran.

But this ignores the governing facts.

All the available shipping in the Western Hemisphere was already committed to the last ton to the preparation of "Overlord" and the maintenance of war fronts in Italy. Even if more shipping had been found, it could not have been used, because the programme of disembarkation called for the utmost speed and the use of the largest ships.

As for the Eastern Mediterranean, nothing was needed that could be applied elsewhere. The Air Force moved for the defence of Egypt could equally well or better discharge its duty if need from a forward theatre. All the troops, two or three divisions at the outside, were already in that theatre, and there were no ships, except local vessels, to carry them to the larger scenes.

To get the active vigorous use of these forces, who otherwise would be mere lookers-on, might inflict grave injury upon the enemy. If Rhodes were taken the whole Aegean could be dominated by our Air Force and direct contact established with Turkey.

If, on the other hand, Turkey could be persuaded to enter the war, or to strain her neutrality by leading us the airfields we had built for her, we could equally dominate the Aegean and the capture of Rhodes would not be necessary. Either way it would work.

And, of course, the prize was Turkey. If we could gain Turkey it would be possible without the subtraction of a single man, ship or aircraft from the main and decisive battles to dominate the Black Sea with submarines and light naval forces, and to give a right hand to Russia and carry supplies to her armies by a route far less costly, far more swift, and far more abundant than either the Arctic or the Persian Gulf.

This was the triple theme which I pressed upon the President and Stalin on every occasion, not hesitating to repeat the arguments remorselessly. I could have gained Stalin, but the President was oppressed by the prejudices of his military advisers, and drifted to and fro in the argument, with the result that the whole of these subsidiary but gleaming opportunities were cast aside unused.

Our American friends were comforted in their obstinacy by the reflection that "at any rate we have stopped Churchill's entangling us in the Balkans." No such idea had ever crossed my mind. I regard the failure to use otherwise unemployable forces to bring Turkey into the war and dominate the Aegean as an error in direction which cannot be excused by the fact that in spite of it victory was won.

First Session. (At the first plenary meeting of the Conference, held at the Soviet Embassy in Teheran on the afternoon of Nov. 28, Mr. Roosevelt presided. He began the discussion with a brief account of the position in the Far East.)

Tourists and Visitors to Jerusalem are invited to attend.

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DEPARTURES

FROM OCT. 28 — NOV. 3

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

	AIRLINE:	DESTINATION:
Sunday Oct. 28	R.A.A. P.A.L. EL AL	Rome, London Paris, London, Shannon, Gander, New York
Monday Oct. 29	CYPRUS AIRWAYS EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul Rome, Vienna
Tuesday Oct. 30	R.A.A. B.O.A.C. AIR FRANCE S.A.A. L.A.F.	Zurich, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm Paris, London, New York Nairobi, Johannesburg Rome
Wednesday Oct. 31	K.L.M. T.W.A. SABENA	Amsterdam, London, New York Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York Brussels, London, Paris, New York
Thursday Nov. 1	SWISS AIR B.O.A.C.	Yokohama, Geneva, Zurich Athens, Geneva, Zurich
Friday Nov. 2	F.A.R. P.A.L. EL AL B.O.A.C. EL AL CYPRUS AIRWAYS	Lodds, Nicosia, Athens Rome, London Karachi, Calcutta, Manila Nicosia, Istanbul Rome, London, New York Zurich, Paris Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Port-Sudan, Khartoum
Saturday Nov. 3	R.A.A. T.W.A. EL AL	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York Rome, London, Shannon, Gander, New York
Friday Nov. 3	AIR FRANCE S.A.A. K.L.M.	Paris, London, New York Nairobi, Johannesburg Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, London, Paris, New York
Saturday Nov. 3	R.A.A. S.A.A.	Rome, London Istanbul, Munich, Copenhagen, Vienna, Oslo, Stockholm
Sunday Nov. 4	CYPRUS AIRWAYS EL AL	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London Nairobi, Johannesburg

DEPARTURE OF PLANES FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

Monday Oct. 29 CYPRUS AIRWAYS Nicosia, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

S.A. LAQUARDIA sailing on Nov. 1 to Halifax and New York

(The above is subject to alterations without notice)

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VISITORS' GALLERY
Sabbath Keeper

Service Committees made an across-the-board percentage cut which reduced allocations for all areas. However, in the closing hours of the Senate Committee session, Committee members took into account increases made by the House for Jewish refugees and decided to grant \$40 million for the refugees item, with \$14 million additionally in economic aid for Israel.

A final effort to restore the Near East allocation to an

equitable amount was made on the floor of the Senate by Senators Douglas and Taft. They succeeded in bringing the amount for Israel refugees up to the \$50 million voted by the House and to increase the economic aid for Israel to approximately \$18 1/2 million. This amendment carried on a day in which all other proposals to increase were rejected, and the Senate, over administration protests, slashed another \$287 million.

Mr. Kenen has been active on the National Jewish scene since 1943, after 17 years as a political writer and editor of the "Cleveland News." A found-

An asbestos mine in Cyprus. The asbestos-bearing rock is mined from an open cut, and is prepared in nearby plants containing centrifugal separating machinery. Photo by Hirshbald.

Worried that a time will come when it will be hard for them to maintain their code, some of the Sabbath Keepers "figured there must

business in private, without benefit of Press. This was not because they viewed the question of Britain's broadcasting as a matter outside the domain of legitimate public interest.

but rather because they were anxious to assure the greatest possible measure of frankness and freedom of discussion. Also, with present limitations on newprint, the Committee felt that no accurate reporting of such voluminous proceed-

Beveridge Report
The upshot of all this is a most singular document. The two heavy volumes, referred to as the Beveridge Report, have set down in painstaking detail all phases of broadcasting plus summaries and recommendations of conditions upon which the wireless services are to continue in England after December, 1961.

This Report is a must to anyone anywhere (including Israel), seriously concerned with broadcasting. Lord Beveridge and his ten colleagues have also shown, by their exertions and the thoroughness of their inquiries, how an able, devoted body of men and women go about rendering what they consider to be pub-

The Committee has passed what virtually amounts to a vote of confidence in the HBC. On one point, however, there was a Minority Report. The most important question submitted was whether broadcasting in the United Kingdom should continue its development within the structure of a single Corporation; whether

ON THE AIR

FRIDAY: 97 M. HAFAT
 8.55 Musical (R), 9.15 Comedy
 row 8.30 and 1.30, 2.00 and
 10.55 pm; Pageants: 2 and 8.30
 pm; Amble Programme (includ-
 ing 10.55 pm) 1.15 and 7.15
 pm; Fresh: 9.15 and 7.15
 pm.

TODAY

8.55 am. Service. 9.35 Racecourse.
 9.45 Musical (R), 10.15 Comedy
 disc. 9.15 Original Music: R.
 10.20 Close Down.
 10.30 Musical (R), 10.55 Sport (R).
 11.25 Music from the Movies (R).
 11.55 Music (R). 11.00 Ballad Mus-
 ic (R). 11.15 Music from Frank
 Sinatra (R). 11.30 R. 11.45
 for Hospital 12.20 Break for
 June 12. 12.50 Agriculture
 1.00 R. 1.15 R. 1.30 R.
 1.45 Message from Immigrants.
 1.55 Programme for Tomorrow.
 2.00 Football: Sabbath. 4.00
 Close Down.

4.35 pm. Classical Request Pro-
 gramme. 4.15 The Political
 Party. 6.30 Children's Pro-
 gramme. 6.55 R. 7.00 R.
 7.15 R. 7.30 R. 7.45 R. 7.55 R.

YOUNG MEN'S PROGRAMME.
7.30 a.m. Service and Melodion
(R), 8.30 Light Music (R), 9.00
Morning Choral (R), 9.30
Choral Psalm & Thompson, 10.00
Matinal Gals, 10.30 Light Music
(R), 11.00 Concert Hall: Works
by Beethoven, Dvorak, Rimsky-
Korsakov, and Bizet.
YOUNG WOMEN'S PROGRAMME. 1.30 Literary
Concert, 1.45 Cantoral Recordings.
3.15 Close Down.

Worried that a time will come when it will be hard for them to maintain their code, some of the Sabbath Keepers "figured there must

Working in the vegetable garden at Kfar Menachen, George found kibbutz life "as good a way as any."

But now he has halted the disposal of his lands, and has written to his wife to send him return fare.

"It's quite interesting here," he said. "I like it."

"If we prefer to be conscientious objectors and we don't want to go and fight,"

will the Israel authorities let us live up to that?" asked the man who fought the Canadian bush to establish his farm. The Sabbath Keeper has not asked the authorities yet, but his tone indicated that he was certain, very certain, what the reply would be.

Viennese Matb

By RICHARD MOWRER
VIENNA.

THE fact that Vienna's tax
cab drivers are demanding

By RICHARD MOWRER

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
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Full Shops-No Buying Power

MY first impression of Holland, arriving from a war-torn, poverty-stricken Israel, is one of wealth, plenty, even abundance. Shops, especially foodshops, are stacked with every conceivable product. Giant apples, pears and grapes — of a size never seen in Israel — brighten the fruitshops. Butchers show the choicest joints and grocery windows display piles of round 'Edamer' cheeses and rounds of canned goods. The sweetshops — of which there are an unbelievable number — show most watering varieties of chocolate, candies, etc. Everything is off ration except coffee, and this ration seems more than adequate.

By our standards, most articles are very cheap. According to the official exchange, one Israeli pound buys ten Dutch guilders. A cup of coffee in a restaurant costs 15 pruts — so does a cake. A new standard Philips radio costs about 12.15, and a first-class suit for a woman 12.20. Other pleasant impressions: the well-kept streets and the industriousness of the population. Cars and bicycles are much more numerous than they were before the war. Traffic is well regulated by lights and special 'crossing strips' for pedestrians. On one of my first days I crossed outside a strip. A traffic policeman beckoned and said cheerfully: "Miss, this crossing strip was built with your taxes. Isn't it a pity to waste it?" Finally, everybody is well-dressed and — I speak here of Amsterdam, the only city I have revisited so far — cheerful and polite, perhaps more so than before the war. After almost a fortnight, I have yet to hear a squabble in a bus.

All That Glitters...

Despite all this, my friends tell me that these impressions are fallacious. That Holland is a poor country, kept alive by Marshall aid. The way shops look is no sign of economic health; and though prices seem very low to an Israeli, they are way up for a Dutch workman, who earns an average of 12.4 a week. Indonesia is no longer a tinny Dutch colony. It was thought for a while that Holland might find an export market in conquered Germany, but Germany's industry is again producing with an energy and tempo which Dutch workmen cannot compete. A highlight on the loss of Indonesia: the unusually large number of Indonesians one sees in the street, or, at any rate, people of mixed origin, who no longer feel safe in the Indonesian Republic, and who requested evacuation to Holland.

The housing shortage in Amsterdam, and in almost every Dutch municipality, is very severe. During the five years of Nazi occupation (from 1940 to 1945) buildings were at a standstill. Today, the natural increase of the population is higher than ever before and building, as in Israel, is limited by world scarcity of essential materials. The Government now sponsors a scheme for 50,000 housing units for the entire country (with a population of nine

By Henrietta Boas

million) for 1951 — and an equal number for 1952. During the first half of this year, 26,000 units were completed. To control distribution of existing housing a law was introduced a few years ago — and is still strictly enforced — according to which, in order to occupy a vacant flat, a prospective tenant requires a lease with his future landlord and the agreement of the Municipal Housing Allocation Committee. No one can move freely from one place to another. A 'settling permit' granted by local authorities is needed and is given only when there are sufficient grounds for a move, such as employment.

Overflow of Students

Another familiar problem is the disproportionate increase of University students. Amsterdam University, which

before the war had a little over two thousand students, now has 7,000. Many young men who, in former days, would have gone to the Dutch East Indies, or into their father's business, are now denied the first opportunity, and consider the latter too uncertain. Many girls of good family, who before the war would have attended finishing school in Switzerland, France, or England, are unable to do so now for lack of foreign currency. University accommodations can, of course, not keep pace. Nor can the secondary and elementary schools. A major crisis is expected in 1952-53, when children born in 1946 reach compulsory school age. The year 1946, the first after the war, had the highest birth rate recorded in Dutch history, and even the wisest heads have rejected the solution for the schooling of Holland's post-war children.

Conboys Compete for Princess

By Michael Barkway

THE prairie provinces of Canada which Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh have been visiting are more free and easy and informal than the older, settled East, and they pride themselves on it. Sometimes there is a rather self-conscious attempt to impress visitors that the 'spirit of the old frontier' still prevails and Calgary is particularly apt to give 'ten-gallon' cowboy hats to distinguished visitors.

For the Princess and the Duke the city of Calgary forgot its new status as an oil city and put on a miniature stampee and chuck-wagon lunch. The stampee, staged in the famous Calgary Stadium, included samples of most of the major annual competitions.



Elizabeth Phillips

Cowboys competed in bronco riding and in roping steers. The chuck-wagon lunch corresponded to the most exciting event — the chuck-wagon race. In this teams of cowboys with six horses and heavy old wooden wagons compete to see who can take least time dismantling camp, packing up the wagons and racing around the stampee ground. The ancient Roman chariot races had no more picturesque excitement. The lunch corresponding to this memorial of old pioneer times is a heavy meat stew cooked in large cauldrons over open fires. But the city of Calgary gave some regard for Royal digestion and presented a highly edible and tasty meal.

Calgary stands in sight of the foothills of the Rocky Mountains and on a clear day they provide a backdrop of sun, shadow and snow against the Western sky which is both beautiful and stimulating.

Organized for Guests

By Hadassah Bat Haim

TO have a visitor these days is getting to be quite a problem. Whether it is the 'I-just-dropped-in-as-I-was-passing' kind, or the 'can-you-put-me-up-for-a-few-days?' sort, our first thought is always: 'What on earth am I going to feed him (them) on?' We are hospitable people, and visitors are a pleasure — so we are lucky to have those reliable standbys, dried milk and dried eggs. Many people can't or won't use them because they have never had them properly mixed or cooked, but if you take a little trouble they are indispensable from the fresh article.

Dried Milk
If the milk has hardened into a granite-like lump place it into a clean tea towel and roll it level with a rolling pin. When you have got it back into a powder shake it through a flour sieve and then for one cup of milk you need four tablespoons of powder to one cup of water. This is the equivalent of ordinary cow's milk. For cream or for making ice cream, etc. use only half the water. Mix it with an egg whisk and let it stand for an hour. If you boil reconstituted milk for puddings, etc. boil it on a medium light and keep an eye (or rather a nostril) on it as it is inclined to catch.

Dried Eggs
These, too, may be put through a sieve and it is important to mix them in the right proportions. One tablespoon of egg powder to two of water. When you have stirred them mix to a smooth paste with an egg beater using only half the water and adding the other half only when you are quite sure the mixture is perfectly smooth. Remember that scrambled eggs should be cooked slowly and unscrambled quickly. For omelettes add a pinch of baking powder

and be sure to serve them immediately and onto hot plates. You can hardboil reconstituted eggs too, and cut them up for salads and cold meals. Grease as many porcelain egg cups as you need, fill them with reconstituted eggs, and stand them in a saucepan with cold water up to the middle of the cup. Bring the water to the boil, put a lid on the pan and steam the eggs for ten to fifteen minutes or until they are hard.

At a friend's house, I was offered a most delicious cake and told it was made without eggs or sugar. I inquired at once what the cake was, and because of course, there was one. I found that it needed a lot of fat. Coconut milk does very well, though margarine is ideal. Mix equal parts of fat, fat white cheese and flour and make into a paste. Turn out onto a floured board, knead, roll out, fold together, roll again. Repeat four times, then roll out to a inch thickness and spread with jam. Roll the pastry up with milk do-sticks, them together. Also brush the top with milk to brown. Bake about 1 hour.

Another recipe that is very easy on sugar and fats but needs eggs. Reconstituted eggs. This is good for unexpected guests because it is very quick. One table-spoon fat, 1/4 cup boiling water, 1 cup flour, 2 eggs. Add fat to water when melted, add flour all at once and stir until ball forms in centre of pan. Remove from fire and allow to stand for five minutes. Add eggs one at a time beating well in between. Mixture should be very stiff. Deep spoonful into deep hot fat (which can be used again) and fry till brown. Drain well. Insert a teaspoonful jam into each and sprinkle with sugar. Makes eight to ten.

After the long journey across more than a thousand miles of prairies first sight of the mountains is — for the first time — almost miraculous and every succeeding time a never-fading joy. The Princess and the Duke made the best of this approach to the mountains by taking a car and driving up to the tourist resort of Banff, a village on the rushing Bow River surrounded by lovely rugged peaks. From there they rejoined the train for the almost unbelievable journey over the original line built by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the early 1880's.

Soon after Banff they passed 'The Great Divide' between Alberta and British Columbia, and then descended to the little railway town of Field, B.C. through two famous corkscrew tunnels. This astonishing engineering feat was completed in 1885, when only 34,000 white people lived on the other side of the mountains, when Winnipeg had only 8,000 people and before Regina and Calgary existed.

In Vancouver they found a city of half a million; and they have seen how Calgary is reaching its second hundred thousand as a flourishing centre and new under the impact of the oil boom. The first touch of the hard prairie winter met the Royal visitors in Regina, capital of Saskatchewan, where the ground was sprinkled with snow and the Princess angled down into a full-length and a full-length by Calmink in 1947. But to prairie dwellers it was a mere three degrees of frost; before the winter is out it will probably be down to fifty degrees of frost.

BRIDGE

NON PLUS ULTRA

One of our readers complains: "It is often said that bridge is a game of skill. So I thought, but now I have been taught that bridge is merely a matter of luck — luck of cutting the right partner. Just judge by yourselves by the following hand, which happened recently in the club."

I was East. We were playing our regular week-end game. It was the second round of the session, and I gave my cards a cursing look. This was obviously full of dynamite. A couple of aces with my partner, and I had a slam; but the distribution warned that there would be a fight for the last bid. Should I open with one club and then reverse with diamonds, or should I even risk a few clubs? I already smacked my lips when I saw my right-hand opponent started the bidding with one heart.

Now I was in trouble. I had a lot in attack, but very little in defence. They would obviously have a fit in one of the major suits. If they fitted in hearts, it was too late stopping them; but I decided to make life difficult and reached for the unusual call of five clubs. West, doubting, my partner passed, and East surprisingly enough managed to take his partner's double out into five hearts. I relaxed in comfort, and West passed.

And now the horrible thing happened. My partner was so impressed with his string of

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With electric fires taboo for most of the day and night, and with the prime necessity of taking the best possible care of your clothes and not lounging about in them — a warm, comfortable but dressy housecoat becomes a necessity. Illustrated is a three-quarter length dress jacket trimmed with checked tweed and to be worn with slacks; a one button belted (inside fastening) flannel of smooth line; and a raglan sleeved side belted model that can be worn buttoned up or open-necked with the flap forming soft revers. Available are warm heavy flannels and for trimming local tweed or velvet.

Reader's Letters

WHY?

To the Editor of THE POST
Sir — Why is the public not informed beforehand that Nylon stockings will be sold only against a woman's point book, while textiles may be bought against the point book of any member of the family? Having queued for over an hour I learned that my children's point books (which I happened to bring instead of mine) did not entitle me to buy stockings.
Why are textiles and stockings, which are in short supply, distributed in only a few shops? Why is there no linking system for such goods? Why are soldiers and policemen served without queuing?
Why are foodstuffs in short supply such as Grapefruit and Cauliflower 'soft ration', so that only women with plenty of time and elbows can buy them?
Yours etc,
ALISA KANAN
Jerusalem, October 20

By JERUSALEMITE

(Not to be outdone)

Hearts that he screamed his double. East passed, so did I, and West saved into five spades — I still wonder where he mustered the courage to search for a new suit at this phantastic level, but the fact remains that he did. North passed, and East raised to six spades! I nearly fainted.
But the worst was still to come. My partner banged the ace of diamonds on the table. I quickly resumed my posture and thought myself very lucky — I had the deuce of diamonds in the whole pack. Since dummy had no more diamonds left, this was obviously a suit-directing call, instructing my partner to switch to the lower ranking suit, that is to clubs.
But I had forgotten I had a partner of the strong individualistic type. He counted and recounted the hearts — twelve of them. Taking my five clubs as a preliminary call for a gigantic distribution, he did have it, by Jove — he decided that I must be void of hearts and scruply put a heart on the table. Tableau!

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Women for World Peace

By Marilyn Mercer

NEW YORK, (N.A.N.A.) —

At a meeting at the beginning of the month, the first of several, W.O.M.A.N., Inc. (World Organization of Mothers of All Nations), a four-year-old organization of women to promote world peace laid the ground work for a projected peace pilgrimage around the world, to end in Berlin on Mother's Day. The organization's President, Dorothy Thompson, its Chairman, Mrs. J. L. Hayford.

It is hoped that the group will include 100 women from all nations — Russian representatives will be invited — and their itinerary will cover major capitals, where they intend to try to arrange to see Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, Pandit Nehru, and Mao Tse-Tung. They will make, as well, short speeches in every language which will be, according to Dorothy Thompson, "not in the form of appeals but shall pronounce judgment and halt mass destruction."

Concrete plans for effecting permanent peace have not been formulated by the group, but Mrs. Thompson outlined the organization's general aims in an open letter which reads, in part: "The present foreign policies of the great powers are heading the peoples of the world toward a disaster unparalleled since the dark ages... These policies, based ironically on universal appeals to peace, progress, liberation and democracy — are totally unrepresentative of the world's peoples, who are listening in despair for the voice that does not speak."

There is a source of untapped power in the world — the power of mothers... We hope to gather the representatives of 100,000,000 mothers, and will demand that the nations of the world act to stop this march to destruction, through the United Nations.

An active member of the group is Mrs. Fleur Cowles, Associate Editor of "Look" Magazine, and wife of its publisher. Mrs. Cowles, just back from a trip to Germany, is optimistic as to the success of the pilgrimage, providing it

By Judith Kahot

IF I were a grocer, a bus driver, an iceman or a Member of the Knesset, I would have the following law passed: Every grocery store, bus stop and ice wagon should be fitted with several mirrors, so that female customers might watch themselves as they push, yell, argue and gesticulate.

Women supposedly are vain creatures. If they could see themselves on such occasions, most of them would try to keep their tempers instead of raising Cain over things beyond the control of the grocer, the iceman and the bus driver and a certainly beyond their own control. If the sugar ration does not arrive in time, contentions and gestures will certainly not deliver it. All that results from such output of energy are new wrinkles, a shrewish expression and a perpetual frown.

Queue Experiments

Some women always behave like battleaxes, even in times of plenty. True, these ladies often get the best cuts up, excepted his chest, assumed the expression of a person appreciated at long last, and informed me that he had yellow cheese and a few boxes of virginia cigarettes — entirely at my disposal.

Times changed, queues got longer, tempers grew shorter. After watching a particularly repulsive scene in a meat queue recently in the course

Antagonized Bus Driver

The bus driver nearly fell off his chair when I said "Shalom" upon entering the bus and apologized for having no small change. He shook his head, counted out the money and asked me how long I had been in the country. When I told him that I had been here for nearly 14 years, he shook his head again and told me that there was really no shortage of small change. It just took too much time to change pounds notes and with everybody yelling and pushing, he was going crazy and wished people would remember he was a human being. The man has something there — and I don't think it necessary to vent public fury against the bus cooperatives in general or individual drivers in particular. When one feels one has to let off steam, a Readers' Letter to one's favourite paper or a complaint to Kol Yisrael on the "The Citizen Wants to Know" Programme will serve the purpose nicely.

All of us are asked to be polite to tourists. Government officials are asked to be polite to the public. We all deplore our children's bad manners and blame their teachers. But commands from somewhere above and theorizing about educational principles are not likely to lead anywhere. Mirrors make a good start.

Mrs. Cowles said that W.O.M.A.N. is not a pacifist organization, rather, its purpose is to figure out a workable plan for a constructive peace. It is non-political; the eventual solution will have to be agreed on by members from all nations. She feels, however, that the Baruch Plan for international control and inspection of armaments should be a major point of argument. It is a genuine effort to arouse the women of the world to unite and strive for peace, using all means within their power.

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Mirror Experiment Biblical Zoo's Birthday Fun

A BIRTHDAY party at the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo reached a new high during Sunday when the Zoo, a year after it came back to town from long isolation on Mount Scopus, played host to thousands of delighted and voracious children at a week-long birthday party.

Day after day they swarmed around the cages, critically and curiously inspecting the new birds and animals, rump-up and down the rocky slopes of the Zoo, listened to the Police and Fire Brigade Bands, rode donkeys, shot at targets with an air-rifle and, highlight of every day, crowded round to watch the raffling of chickens, wine and other prizes and to envy the lucky winners.

The Zoo's first year at its new and lovely quarters in the Rehov Hashmon has proved a high success, and an expansion programme has been launched. An adjoining tract of land has been granted to the Zoo by the Jerusalem Municipality, and its first occupants will be a family of three mountain sheep for whom a corral is about to be built.

The sheep are coming to Jerusalem from the London Zoo as a gift. As the Jerusalem Zoo's gift in exchange, three boxes of Black Widow Spiders, scorpions, grasshoppers, desert beetles and other insects went off to London by air this week. New animals and birds are also due to arrive from Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France, and are expected before the next children's party on Ha-mukkah. They will include monkeys, roe deer, tiger cubs, various species of birds, and others.

The Society of Friends of the Jerusalem Zoo has established branches in Holland and England. During his visit to Europe, August, Dr. Aharon Shaul, the Zoo's Director, was assured of active support by a number of animal lovers and scholars, including Bible students, clergymen and scientists, most of them non-Jews. It is the Zoo's purpose to collect the living creatures mentioned in the Bible as well as those known to have been indigenous to this country throughout the ages, and an appropriate publication, programme dealing with animals place in the Bible has been launched.

A collection of Bible verses concerning living creatures is now in the making and will soon be published in Hebrew and in English, under the tentative title "Bible Fauna". British scholars have promised to help in the preparation of a second publication, attempting a correction of misinterpretations of animal nomenclature in the Bible. Work is also being done on the preparation of children's books on animals in Hebrew.

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IN SEARCH OF A POLICY

THE JEW IN THE SOVIET UNION, by Solomon M. Schwarz, Ph.D., Syracuse University.

Struggle against any kind of national oppression—a decided Jew. Struggle for any kind of national development, for "national culture" in general—a decided Jew. The proletarian not only does not undertake to fight for the national development of every nation, but on the contrary warns the masses against such illusion," said Lenin in 1913. Another Soviet spokesman at the eighth party conference in 1919 put the issue even more bluntly: "I don't think there is a man in this room who would say that the self-determination of nations, or even a national movement is something normal or desirable. We regard such things as unavoidable evils...."

Dr. Schwarz attempts in his study (undertaken on behalf of the American Jewish Committee) to show the changes in theory and practice which have occurred during the last 33 years in Soviet policy towards the Jews. Several chapters, such as the description of Jewish life in the Soviet Union during the twenties and thirties, are based on material published previously and the main part of the book deals with what happened during World War II and its aftermath. This involved the study of an enormous amount of raw material, but the result is not the definitive work on the sub-

ject, because the author has not been able to realize the temptation to polemize against those who believe, for one reason or other, that "the Jewish question has been solved in the Soviet Union." Dr. Schwarz points to the contrary (the second part of his book is headed "Anti-Semitism in the USSR"), but he preaches his point too hard; this does not mean, of course, that his points are wrong.

A Marxist Dilemma
The Jewish question has always baffled Marxist theoreticians and they tried in vain to find a place for the Jew in their programme: their cosmopolitan disdain of historical Jewry was of course neither original nor typical; it was part of the liberal bourgeois heritage of the 19th century. They saw an anachronism in the existence of Jewish communities and were firmly convinced, that in a socialist world (or state), the Jews would rapidly be assimilated, and the problem be solved without any outward pressure or state intervention. Today, 34 years after, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that this line of policy was not very successful, although leaders of State and Party did their utmost to encourage assimilation, to combat anti-Semitism, etc. It is doubtful indeed whether they could have done more in order to attain their object. They certainly

lacked neither initiative nor good will to solve once and for all the Jewish question, but they based their ideas on erroneous assumptions with regard to the importance of national factors in general, and the Jews, who in their opinion are neither a nation nor a people, in particular. Early in the 1930's the party line was first subjected to major correction, and it was admitted, that the importance of the national factors had previously been vastly underrated.

Dr. Schwarz has carefully sifted all available information, mainly from Soviet sources, including the now defunct Yiddish press. His method resembles that of the archaeologist (as he puts it himself) who must piece together his picture of the past and present from incomplete, scattered facts. No fuller and more detailed account of Soviet Jewry can be expected under present conditions.

ABRAHAM'S ADVENTURES

THE COVENANT, by Sofia Kossak, pp. 375, Winstar, London, 12/6.

The Covenant of the title is that concluded between Abraham and God, and the story is that of Abraham's search for monotheism from his residence in Ur of the Chaldeans to the end of his days in the Promised Land. As fictionalized history, it

might serve as a standard text-book in its grasp of subject, its interpretation of events and motives, its interweaving of facts and imagination.

Behind the curt Biblical phrases lie suggestions of a wide world of fact, strife, love, hate, envy. These Mrs. Kossak has filled in lovingly and convincingly. Ab-Ram, the shepherd and chief of his tribe, already cherishes a tradition of freedom, and escapes from Ur to avoid the conquering Hammurabi. He wanders to Canaan, to Egypt, back to Canaan, meeting the adventures described in the Bible. Through it all he holds fast to monotheism taught him by the Babylonian High Priest. He establishes a covenant with God, and the Chosen People is born.

For the cohesion of the story, Mrs. Kossak indulges in occasional deviation from traditional interpretation, although drawing frequently on Midrashic legend. She has also taken some slight liberties with Biblical facts. Sometimes these are necessary for the story and dramatic thrust. Isaac is not driven into the desert by Abraham, but flees when a plot to murder Isaac is discovered, taking her son Ishmael with her. Sometimes

the liberties seem capricious: the Bible tells us Ishmael was 14 when Isaac was born; Mrs. Kossak makes him only 11. A trivial matter, yet it is the fidelity with which the novel follows the details of the Bible that gives it charm and authenticity, and departs are disappointing.

Mrs. Kossak deals wisely with the miracles and visions, which are presented in terms of modern psychology, but without any rude debunking. The three angels in the guise of wayfarers who called on Abraham are not angels, but strangers, but old friends; but as they approach, Abraham seems to see in them Three in One and One in Three, a foreshadowing of a doctrine which sits as ill on the Abraham story as does the hinted prophecy of the coming of Christ which the author has also managed to introduce.

The Covenant is at once fresh and conducive to nostalgia to the reader who knows his Bible. The characters descend from the pedestal of improbability and become moving, living figures. Unfortunately, the translation suffers from its frequent lapses from idiomatic English, and there are not a few misreading errors.

M.S.

ADOLPHE MILICH (Paris): PORTRAIT
From the current exhibition at the Bezalel Museum, Jerusalem.

COLETTE IN ENGLISH

CHERI, by Colette, and THE LAST OF CHERI, by Colette, Secker and Warburg, London, 10/6.

Even the most soured and jealous male critic will agree today that the novel is the medium in which women writers are fast excelling not only as exponents of the art but in novators. Woman's greater emotional sensitivity and working out of the purely personal aspects of daily life have given a new quality to literature and provided us with important works in which a character's sensations are of greater interest than his actions.

So supreme are women in the art of the novel that an old situation has been reversed by male writers seeking to increase their sales by working under female pseudonyms. In France, at the beginning of the century, a curious variation of this was seen when Henry Gauthier-Villars, under the pen-name of 'Willy', set his wife to writing his novels for him. The first of her novels 'Claudine à l'Ecole' was so great a success that the unpleasant and brutal husband ordered his young wife to complete three sequels. These were equally successful but after six years of earning fame for Gauthier-Villars, his wife could stand no more. She went off on her own to earn a living as a stage dancer and mime; and it was not for several years when she eventually married Henry de Jouvenel, an eminent politician, and published 'Chéri' that the French reading-public gave honour to her to whom it was due: Sidonie-Gabrielle Colette, one of the greatest of contemporary writers.

Translations of her works have been slow to appear in England and translators have not found her subtle language and peculiar viewpoint easily rendered in English. For this reason early translations have done her works less than justice. To the average English reader whose French does not permit him to read French novels, the name of Colette is

not unfamiliar but it is probably associated with something improper. Colette's first four novels — the Claudine series, published under her husband's name — were married by certain grivoiseries put in by 'Willy', or, anyway, on his instructions, while the world of her later novels, the world of the grandes cocottes, might seem to many readers, French as well as English, not subject for serious writing. It is Colette's peculiar power that in the end made her readers accept her subjects on her own terms.

A Great Figure
Anatole France, when assailed by a critic who said 'People do not like your style', replied 'Oh, they'll get used to it.' It is that confidence—the confidence of the writer who knows he has something unique to say and who can, in any case, say it only in his own way—that sustained Colette in the face of those critics who declared the people did not like her subjects. Her reputation has grown steadily until today, half a century after the publication of her first novel, she is one of the great figures of France. Despite the fact that she is now 78 and crippled by arthritis, she is a vivacious, charming woman still adding to the vast body of her published work.

Many readers of 'The Jerusalem Post' will be familiar with her novels in French but even among those there will be some who will be glad to read her works in another, perhaps more familiar language. Chéri, the story of the handsome, young man, son of a famous cocotte, who falls in love with one of his mother's rivals, is almost the prototype of the now familiar story of the love affair between a youth and a middle-aged woman. The sequel tells of Chéri's return to Léa, for whom he has secretly longed throughout the years of his marriage to a beautiful young woman, and his discovery that the Léa

he knew has grown old, fat and unfamiliar. He can find her only in her photographs, still treasured by another old prostitute, a hanger-on of their world, and knowing that these are photographs of the now non-existent, he takes his life in despair.

These novels, perfect in construction and veracity of observation, can depress with their insistence on physical values and, at the same time, delight one with the pertness and perfection of these moments she selects and describes: so, when Chéri visits Léa for the last time, she is fingering her magnificent pearls that from the first line of 'Chéri' have symbolized the desire between them: "Little by little she was losing her poise, though she was careful not to move. She was playing with her rope of large pearls, knotting and unknotting, round her big well-manicured and wrinkled fingers, their luminous, indescribably bedewed and everlasting lustre."

Seldom before has there been so perfectly expressed the tragedy of mortal beauty that for a few years only can possess the gifts bestowed in homage and gratitude. Colette's writing, that gradually builds up situation, character and a complete picture of the working of the human heart, is in detail full of subtle observation of the permanent and transitory significance of incidents and moods. Few writers, male or female, have kept so complete a grasp upon the story told, or told it with a style so finished and pertinent.

U.N. AND WORLD CONFLICTS

THE UNITED NATIONS AND POWER POLITICS, by John MacLaurin, Allen and Unwin, London, pp. 468, 25/-.

"The United Nations and Power Politics" is one of those huge tomes which impress one at the outset by their size and air of academic probity but which turn out on closer investigation to be fairly lightweight affairs.

This particular study, written under a pseudonym by "an outstanding educationalist," was intended not only to explain the theory of the United Nations organization but to show how that organization really works. With this admirable object in view, Mr. MacLaurin takes a number of specific problems which have come before the U.N. — such as the future of the former Italian colonies and the dispute over Russian troops in Iran — and traces the way they have been handled. The trouble is that he appears to have attended only the third session of the Assembly and one or two sessions of the Economic and Social Council and to have only the sketchiest idea of the working of other parts of the organization, such as the Trusteeship Council, the Security Council and the International Court of Justice. Thus matters which originated before or after his visits to Lake Success or Geneva are given the most cursory treatment, and the Specialized Agencies — for instance, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Refugee Organization — which have more constructive work to their credit than any other U.N. institutions, are dismissed in a mere 20 pages or so.

As Mr. MacLaurin himself admits, his approach to political problems is mainly moral, and his second attention in "The United Nations

and Power Politics" is to analyze the aims and methods of the great powers as revealed by their actions in the United Nations. He explains in his preface that since he sees no prospect of his book being read by Soviet citizens he proposes to concentrate his criticism on the Western nations and to discuss Soviet actions only when they "would have to be considered by statesmen pursuing an honest U.N. policy."

Unfortunately he does not adhere strictly to this proposal, for in fact he does not examine Soviet actions even where they have direct bearing on the policies of the

Western powers, with the natural result that the latter are made to appear unduly arbitrary and intransigent. For instance, one would never realize from his account of the Berlin blockade that the West faced the grave alternative of surrendering three million people to Soviet rule or of letting them starve. His conclusion appears to be that to make U.N. successful it is not necessary to strengthen its ability to defend peace but only to achieve a more conciliatory attitude on the part of the West. In this, no doubt, Soviet leaders would agree with him wholeheartedly.

ANDREW BOYD

FREE COPIES

The Israel Bond Drive in the U.S. seems to include a number of by-products, as will be seen from the following story told by Lyons in the New York "Post":

James G. McDonald, the former Ambassador to Israel, in a speech at a Bond meeting in

Washington referred to the availability of the book he's just written. He was followed by Henry Morgenthau Jr., the former Secretary of the Treasury, who referred to the availability of the apples from his farm. "You can get them at any A & P store 3 lbs. for 17 c." After the meeting, U.S. Vice-President Barkley told Mr. Morgenthau: "Now about Ambassador McDonald's book and your apples — McDonald gave me a free copy of his book. I'll send you my address."

Vice-President Barkley presenting a \$1,000 Bond to his wife.

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ATOMIC NOVEL

LIVE WITH LIGHTNING, by Mitchell Wilson, pp. 478, Allen Lane, London, 12/6.

Here is an astonishing first novel, written by a physicist and researcher into atomic phenomena. The laboratory work described seems authentic, and even the scientific details are as accurate as the rule the weakest point in such novels.

A problem is posed. At the very beginning, a disillusioned don tells our hero, then only a zealous beginner: "It's not that our society fights us — it's far worse. We're not supposed to be human." Eric Gorin, in his early twenties, and his brilliant Jewish colleague Hugo Fabermacher, are not deterred. Eric's starry-eyed idealism persists for many years, albeit tempered by worldly ambition. Slowly the rot sets in. He finds that society ignores the men who hold its destiny in the hollow of their hands and that he can better achieve his personal ambitions for his family and the good things of life, by turning his back on science and entering industry. His friend Hugo, hounded out of a beloved laboratory by an anti-Semitic chief, solves the dilemma by suicide. Eric, stronger, and luckier, returns to pursue science, a sadder and wiser man.

The reader must judge for himself whether the problem set at the beginning is solved satisfactorily by the end. However, the book makes fascinating reading, especially those parts which describe experiments in atomic research. P.A.

TALES FROM REHOVOT

RE-ZEL PARDESSIM (In the Shade of Groves), by Moshe Smilansky, pp. 245, Massada.

The elder Smilansky has been retelling himself for many years now, and with him it is not his far childhood which forms the fountainhead of his narration but those exciting first years in the land, from early Rehovot until the establishment of the British power.

Those were—times of personal hardships for everyone, with the need for physical labour to the land and its inhabitants and the struggle to integrate the Yishuv spiritually as well as economically. Time and again, Yehuda—obviously, the author himself, — is in the "Jaws of Death," "Between Joy and Sorrow," or "In Crisis," for so run the names of the various sections in the book. Again one meets a version of an almost classic Smilansky description of a locust-attack upon a young citrus grove (the better view we find in Smilansky's memoirs published several years ago), and then one can read of the wagon-trails that led between the young colonies in the Shephela and Jaffa, of clashes with Arabs, and of the origins of those wonderful first stories of his, the "Bnai Arav" tales with their unforgettable Laifa.

Is this old material now first published or are these

refashionings of those old chapters for new and possibly younger readers? Be what it may, this is far from Smilansky at his best when his narrative is colourful and clear and his style vivid. There is too much that is unimportant — the extraneous family records, the illnesses, the births, even the note as to how many kilograms of almonds his orchard gave one year. It seems that documentary material of this sort cannot be an integral part of a novel.

DOV VARDI

Advice to Research Councils

Speaking at the recent opening of Oxford's new building for the Department of Botany, Lord Rothschild, chairman of Britain's Agricultural Research Council, said, *inter alia*:

"One of the features of universal life we most cherish is the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. Neither in Oxford nor in Cambridge do we feel it necessary to try to justify our researches on the ground that they will make the world a better place, even though some of our greatest benefits and cures have come from seemingly pure and academic studies."

With regard to the functions of Government research councils, Lord Rothschild, himself a noted scientist, said, according to "The Times," the great advances in science, whether of a fundamental or of an applied nature, came, as any rate in peacetime, from the labours of good workers rather than from the minds of central coordinators assessing the needs of the nation. Benefits would accrue if the nation saw to it that scientists were able to work under good conditions of pay, environment, and equipment. In this sense the research councils were the servants and not the masters of the scientists they subsidized, and it was a good thing to remind the research councils of this from time to time.

Life and Letters

Artists' Biographies
The Broadway Artists and Publishing House, 736 Seventh Ave., Room 601, New York 19, N.Y., U.S.A., announces that two volumes for Israel will be added to its 36-volume International Illustrated Artists Biographical Encyclopedia. The work covers stage, screen, radio, television artists, dancers, singers, musicians, sculptors, painters and authors as well as the development of the theatre, motion picture industry, opera, symphony orchestras and the press. Those interested should send particulars in two type-written copies to the above address.

University Friends Volume
"Garland of the Hebrew University" is the title of a volume edited by Professor Norman Ben-Zion and shortly to be published by the Friends of the Hebrew University in England, to mark the 25th year of the Society. One of the contributors, a brilliant essay on "Jewish Emancipation" by Isaac Ben-Zion, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, is presented as a memorial to the late Professor Ben-Zion in the "Jewish Chronicle."

Roosevelt's Library
The small private library of the late President Roosevelt has been sold to the Rosenbach Company, New York and Philadelphia, by his son Elliott at an undetermined price. The "Jewish Chronicle" reports: One item is a first edition of President Roosevelt's "Whither Bound?" published in 1926 and inscribed "For my son, Elliott Roosevelt. This copy of his dad's first book."

German Novelist
Bernhard Kellermann, noted German novelist, died last week in Eastern Berlin at the age of 72. He was internationally famous for "Der Tunnel," first published in 1933, translated into many languages and the subject of a successful American film. His novel "Der Neunte November" (1939) was banned by the Nazis. Another best-seller, "Das Blaue Band," was inspired by the Titanic catastrophe. During his later years he accepted several invitations to lecture in Moscow.

New American Books
New books listed in Harper's Magazine include "The Face of Innocence" by William Sansom whose novel "The Body" caused a stir last year; "The Holy Sonnet" by Thomas Mann (the original German edition was reviewed in these columns); "The End of the Affair" by Graham Greene, "Partying" by Henry Green, and Laura Hobson's "The City."

"The Story of the New York Times" is told by Meyer Berger, one of its best known reporters. Other attractive titles are "The Intelligent Man's Guide to Women" by Jean Winter and Vivian Calder; and "Quests or How to Survive Hospitality" by R. L. Kohn.

Evita's "Life"
Senora Eva Peron gives an account of her political and social life in "Le Harem di mi Vida," just published in Buenos Aires.

Arab Wins Orit Award
At the announcement of the examination results achieved by the first year electrical students in the Orit school at Yotvata, the first prize was awarded to Hanna Abderazek, a 19-year-old Arab boy. Among the 104 Orit students in Yotvata, 12 are Arabs. Relations between Jewish and non-Jewish children are reported to be excellent.

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Mate in Three
White: Kd1, Rf2, Rf3; Black: Pd2, Qd1, Qd2, Qd3, Qd4, Qd5, Qd6, Qd7, Qd8, Qd9, Qd10, Qd11, Qd12, Qd13, Qd14, Qd15, Qd16, Qd17, Qd18, Qd19, Qd20, Qd21, Qd22, Qd23, Qd24, Qd25, Qd26, Qd27, Qd28, Qd29, Qd30, Qd31, Qd32, Qd33, Qd34, Qd35, Qd36, Qd37, Qd38, Qd39, Qd40, Qd41, Qd42, Qd43, Qd44, Qd45, Qd46, Qd47, Qd48, Qd49, Qd50, Qd51, Qd52, Qd53, Qd54, Qd55, Qd56, Qd57, Qd58, Qd59, Qd60, Qd61, Qd62, Qd63, Qd64, Qd65, Qd66, Qd67, Qd68, Qd69, Qd70, Qd71, Qd72, Qd73, Qd74, Qd75, Qd76, Qd77, Qd78, Qd79, Qd80, Qd81, Qd82, Qd83, Qd84, Qd85, Qd86, Qd87, Qd88, Qd89, Qd90, Qd91, Qd92, Qd93, Qd94, Qd95, Qd96, Qd97, Qd98, Qd99, Qd100, Qd101, Qd102, Qd103, Qd104, Qd105, Qd106, Qd107, Qd108, Qd109, Qd110, Qd111, Qd112, Qd113, Qd114, Qd115, Qd116, Qd117, Qd118, Qd119, Qd120, Qd121, Qd122, Qd123, Qd124, Qd125, Qd126, Qd127, Qd128, Qd129, Qd130, Qd131, Qd132, Qd133, Qd134, Qd135, Qd136, Qd137, Qd138, Qd139, Qd140, Qd141, Qd142, Qd143, Qd144, Qd145, Qd146, Qd147, Qd148, Qd149, Qd150, Qd151, Qd152, Qd153, 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